

They are generally hardworking and thrifty, living above want, though forced to borrow to meet marriage and thread ceremonies. They employ Havig Bráhmans as their family priests and to conduct their ceremonies. Boys are girt with the sacred thread between eight and eleven; girls are married before eleven, and boys between sixteen and twenty. The details of their naming, puberty, and death ceremonies do not differ in any important particular from those of the Kushasthalis. The dead are burnt and mourned ten days. The heads of widows are shaved and they are not allowed to marry. As a class they are religious, like the Sahasrastkers, being specially devoted to the worship of Venkatramana of Tirupati. They have great faith in soothsaying, witchcraft, and ghosts. Their religious Teacher is the head of the Smárt monastery at Shringeri in west Maisur. But they are not strict followers of their sect and have a leaning towards Vaishnavism. A family of five spends about 14s. (Rs. 7) a month. They send their boys to school and are ready to take to any new calling which promises well.

Europeans, numbering 45 of whom 30 were males and 15 females, are found at Kárwár, Yellápur, and Sirsi. With the exception of three, two Básel Protestant missionaries and a forest contractor who are Germans, they are English Government servants.

Chinese, numbering 25 of whom 15 were males and 10 females, are found at Kárwár. They are convicts transported by the English from China. They are said to have been convicted and punished for piracy with murder. Some of them have turned Roman Catholics and some are still Buddhists. The Christians have married Goa Christian girls and have children by them. Some work as masons, some as sweepers, some as gardeners, and some do wicker work. They are passionate if provoked and are under police surveillance as they are suspected of theft and robbery. They are good workmen earning 1s. to 2s. (8 ans.-Re.1) a day.

Beni Israels, numbering 25 of whom 14 were males and 11 females, are found in the towns of Kárwár and Yellápur. They are Government servants, speaking a corrupt Maráthi, and not differing from the Beni Israéls or Indian Jews of Bombay to which class they belong.

Pársis, numbering 17 of whom 9 were males and 8 females, are found in Kárwár. Three of them are Government servants and the rest traders. They come from Bombay and do not differ from the Bombay Pársis.

According to the 1881 census eight towns had more than 5000 and two of the eight more than 10,000 people. Excluding these eight towns, which together numbered 57,830 or 13·70 per cent of the population, the 364,010 inhabitants of Kánara were distributed over 1102 villages, giving an average of one village for 3·54 square miles and of 330·30 people to each village. Of the 1102 villages 271 had less than 100 people, 276 between 100 and 200, 382 between 200 and 500, 111 between 500 and 1000, 47 between 1000 and 2000, 8 between 2000 and 3000, and 6 between 3000 and 5000. Besides the 1102 villages there were 2490 inhabited and eighty uninhabited hamlets.

Chapter III.

Population:

TURK BÁEIS.

EUROPEANS.

CHINESE.

BENI ISRAELS.

PÁRSIS.

Villages.